

Fig. 1

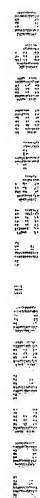
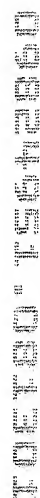


Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in a single column. Each histogram represents the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector  $x$  for a specific value of  $n$ . The x-axis for all histograms is labeled 'Number of non-zero elements' and ranges from 0 to 120. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 100. The histograms are labeled with  $n$  values: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120. As  $n$  increases, the distribution of non-zero elements shifts to the right, indicating that the vector  $x$  contains more non-zero elements as  $n$  increases.



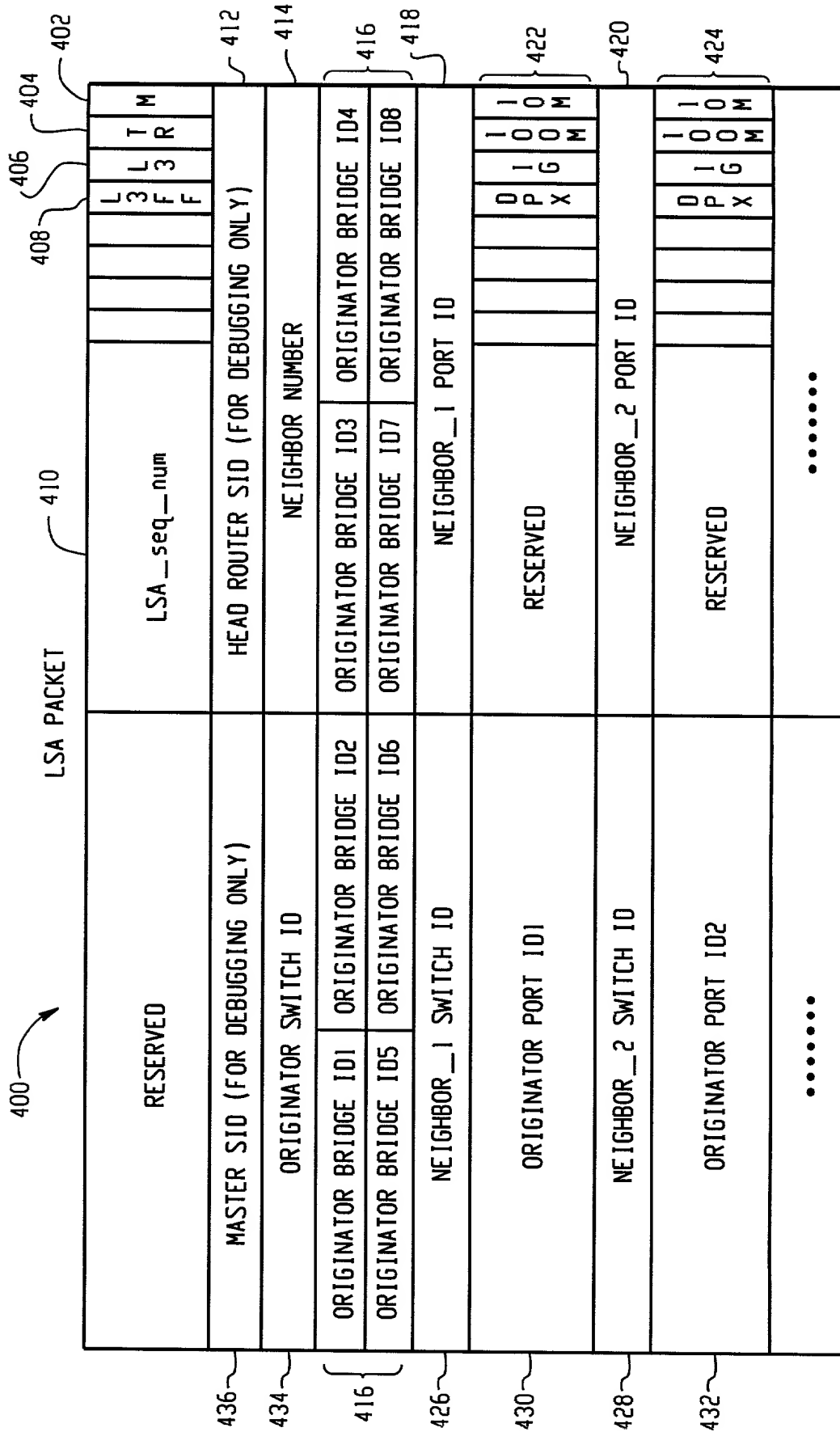


Fig. 4

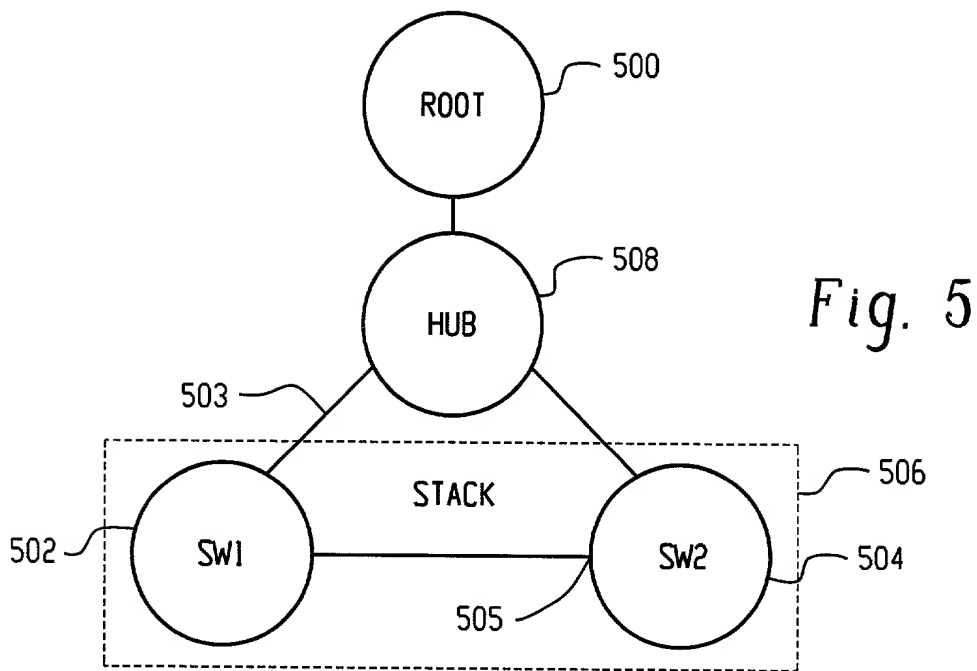


Fig. 5

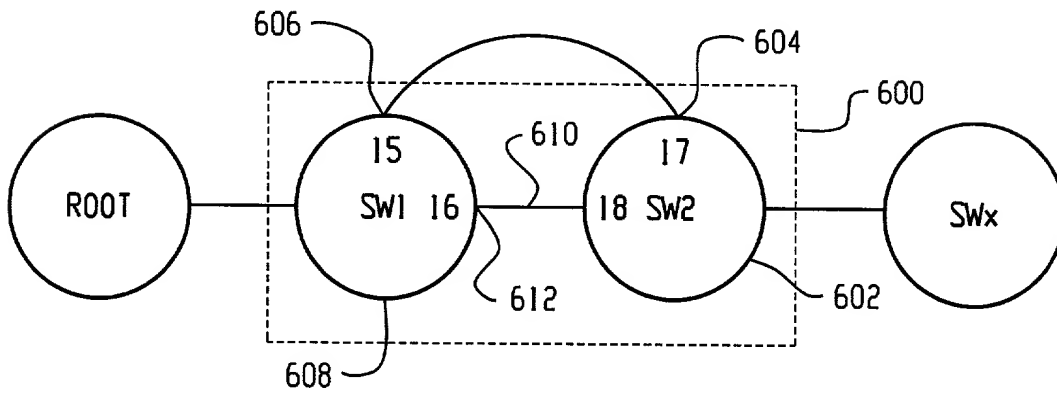


Fig. 6

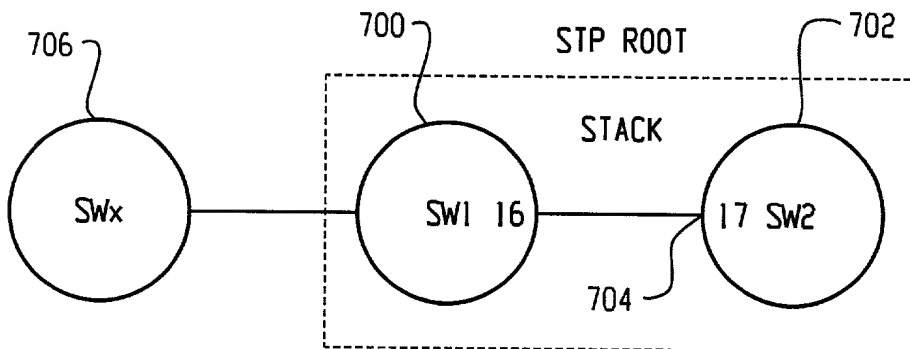


Fig. 7

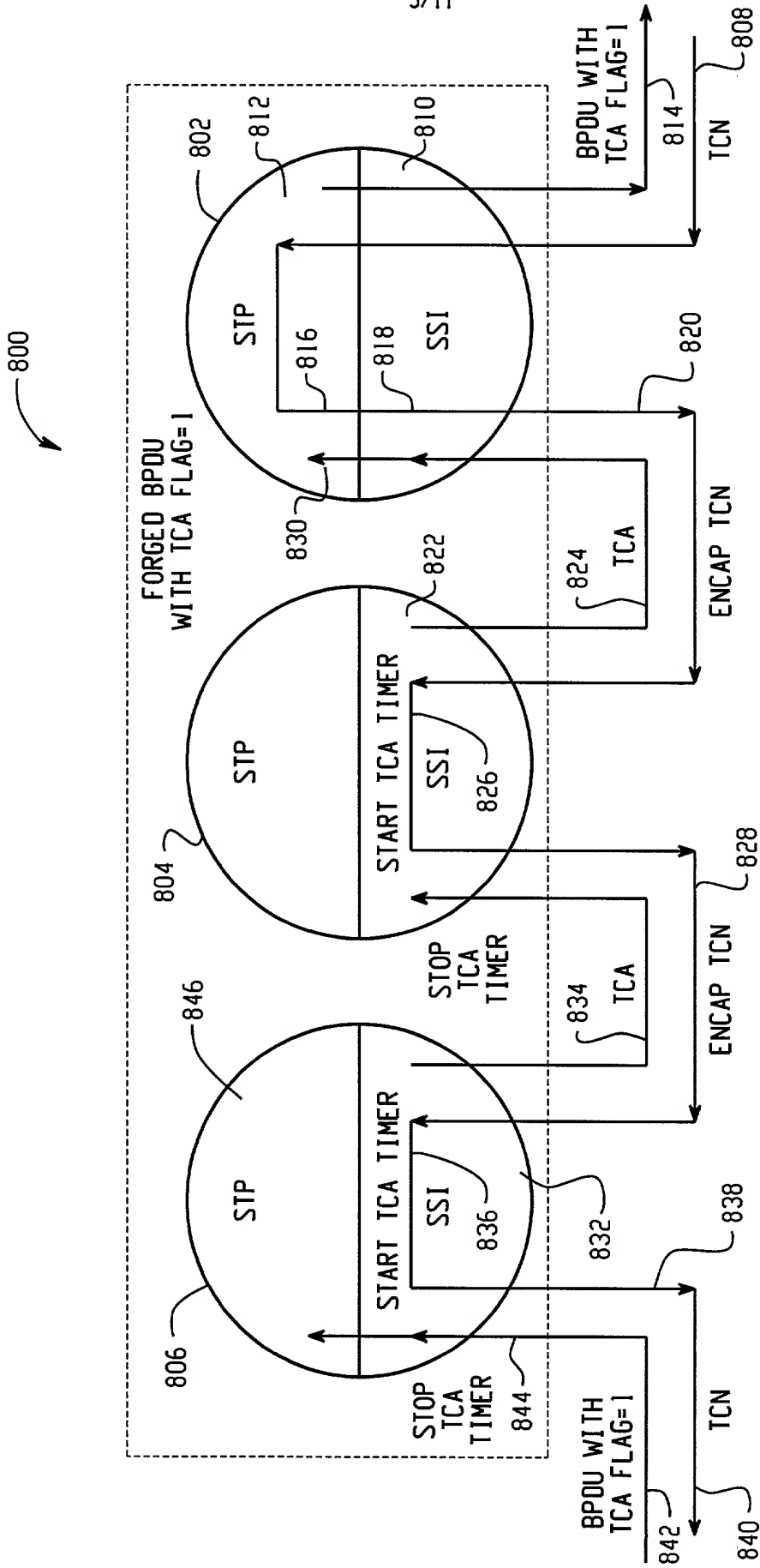
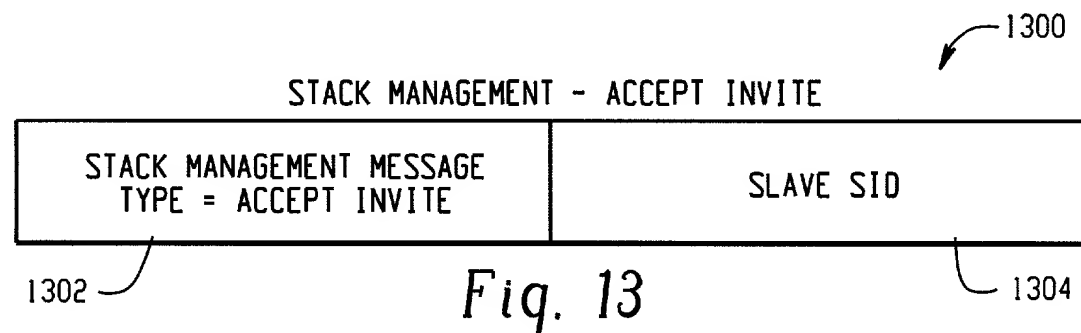
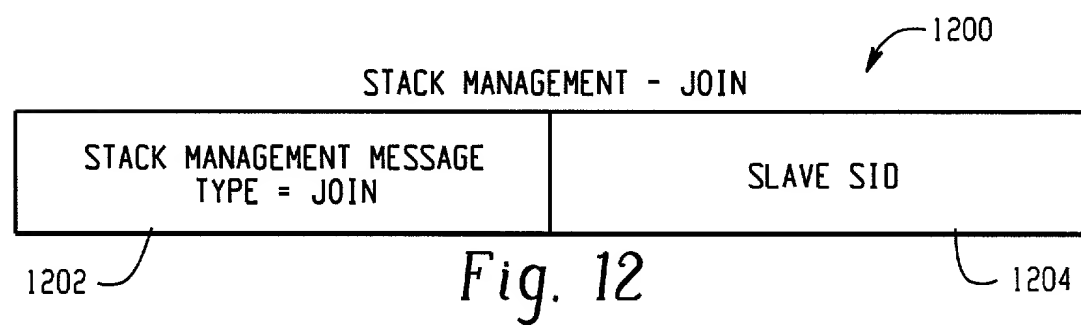
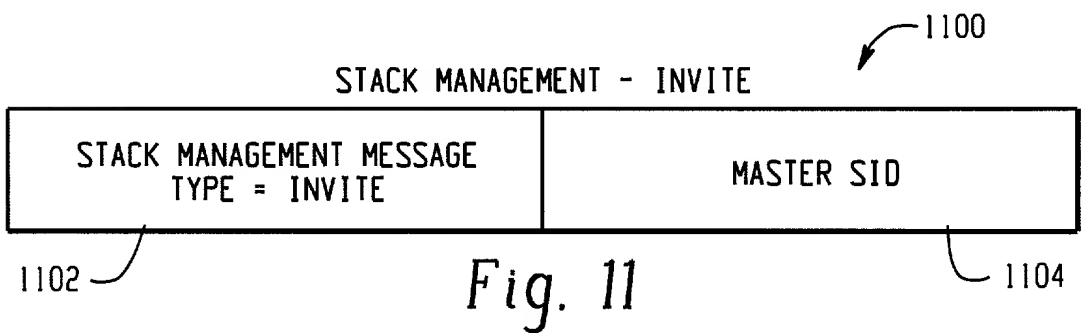
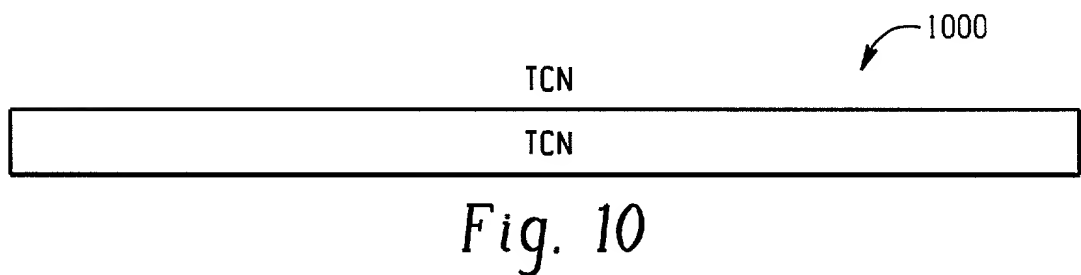
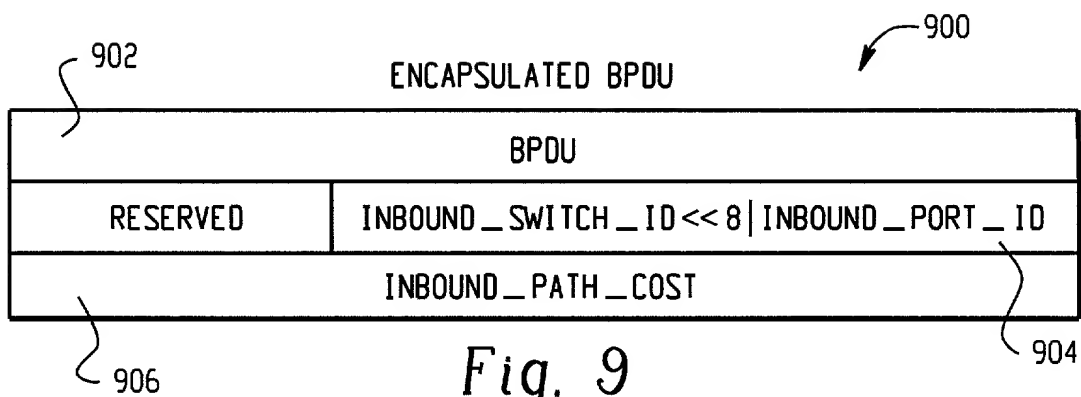


Fig. 8



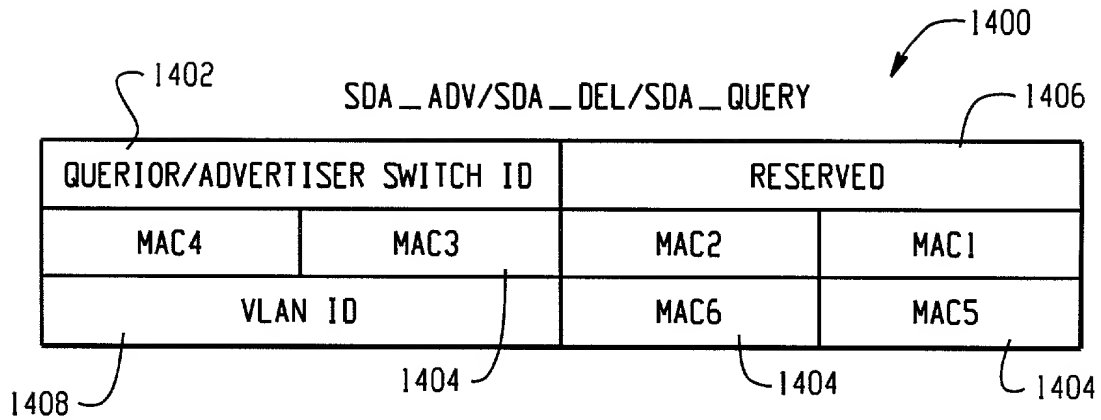


Fig. 14

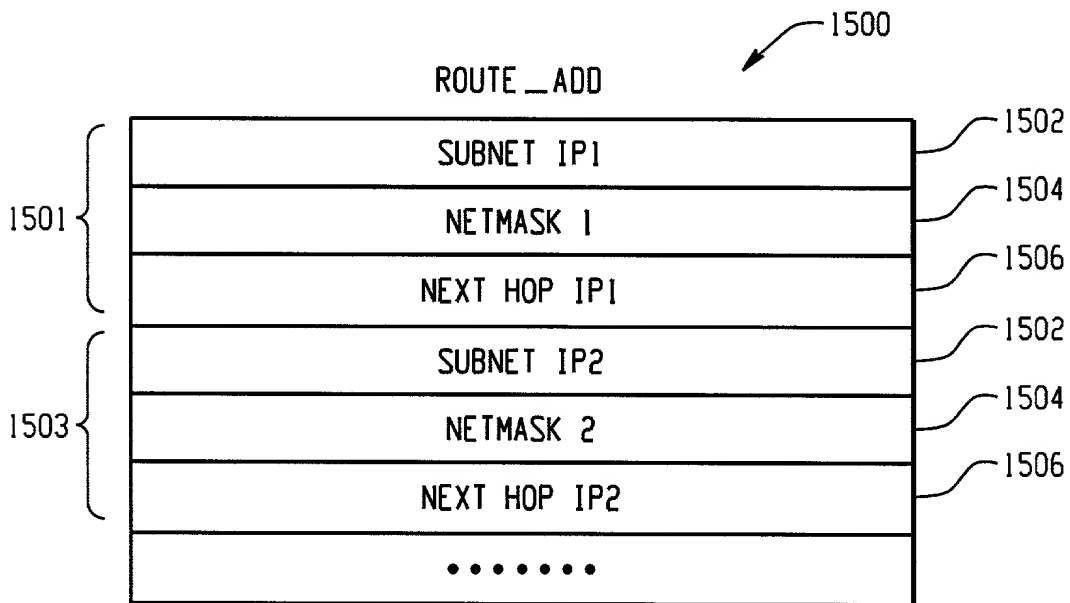


Fig. 15

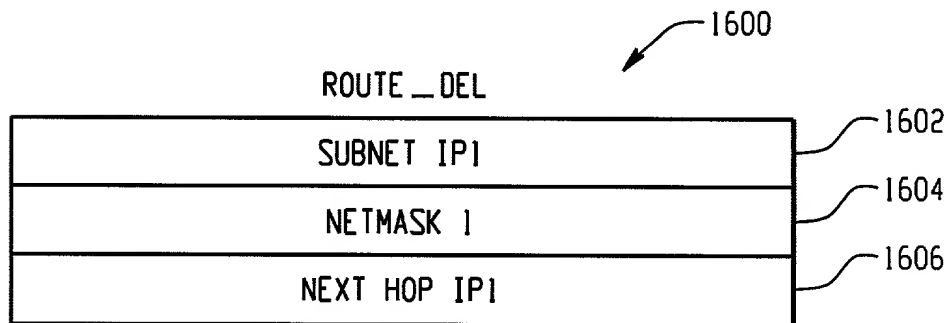


Fig. 16

ROUTE \_ PURGE

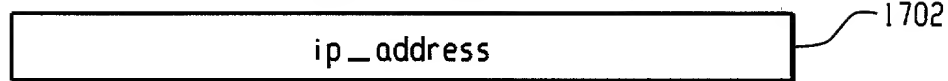


Fig. 17

EXT \_ VLAN \_ DOMAIN \_ STATUS



Fig. 18

INTERFACE \_ STATUS



Fig. 19

ARP REQUEST QUERY PACKET

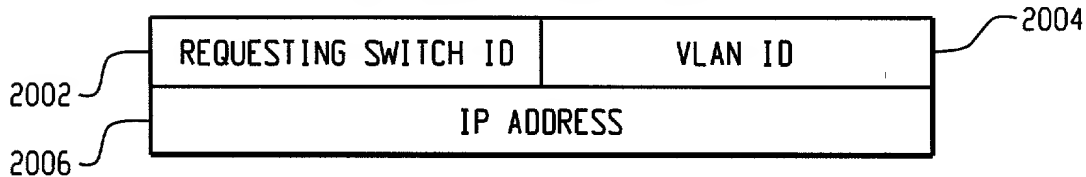


Fig. 20

ARP RESPONSE INDICATION PACKET

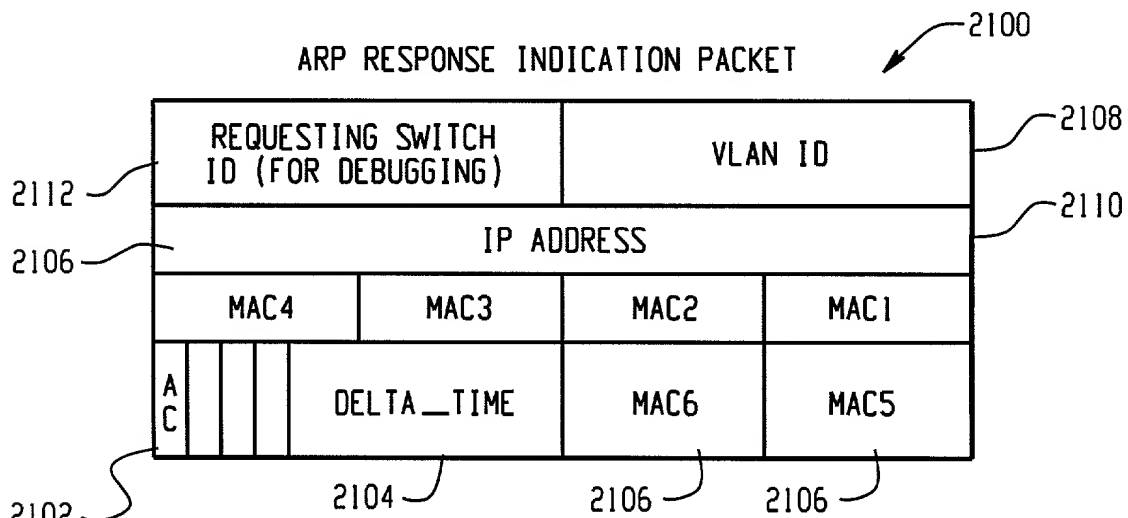
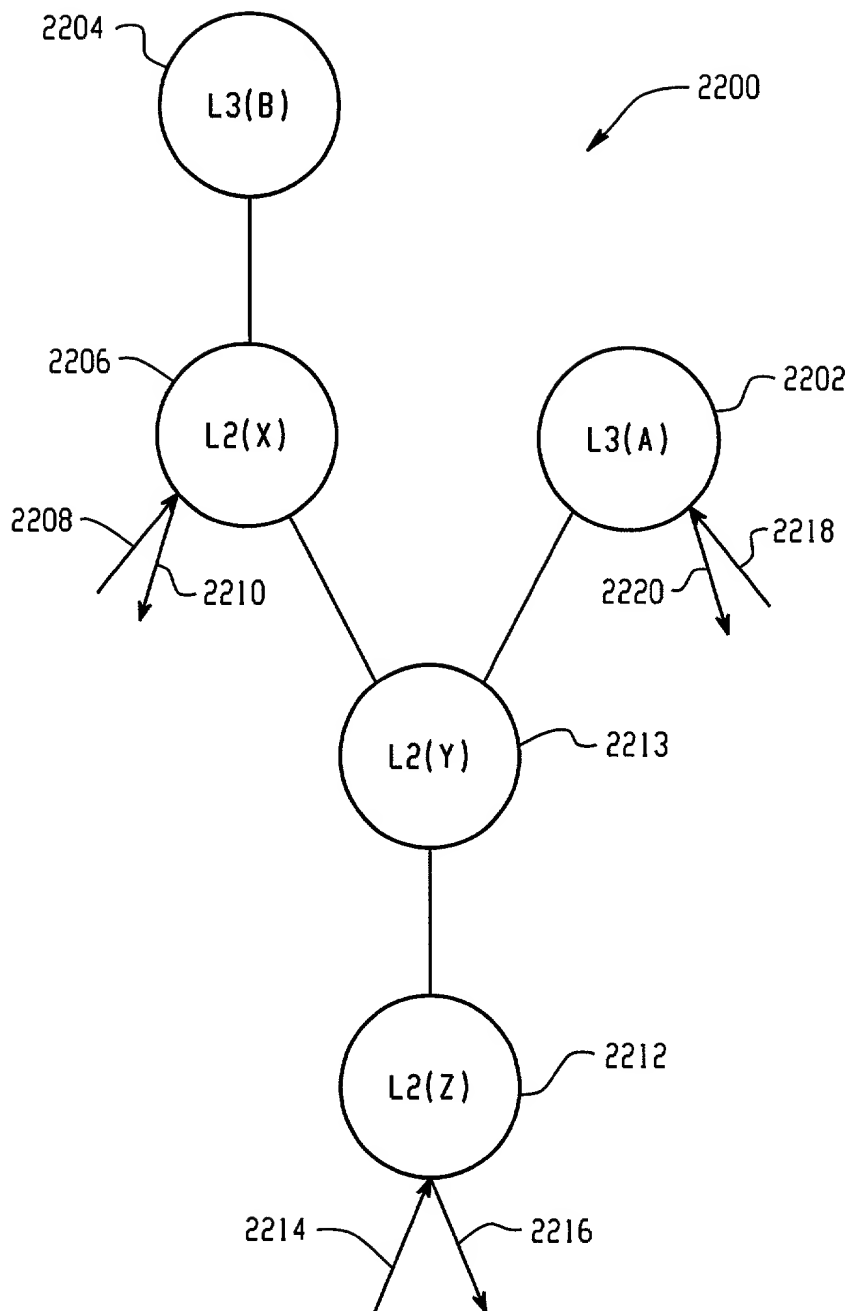
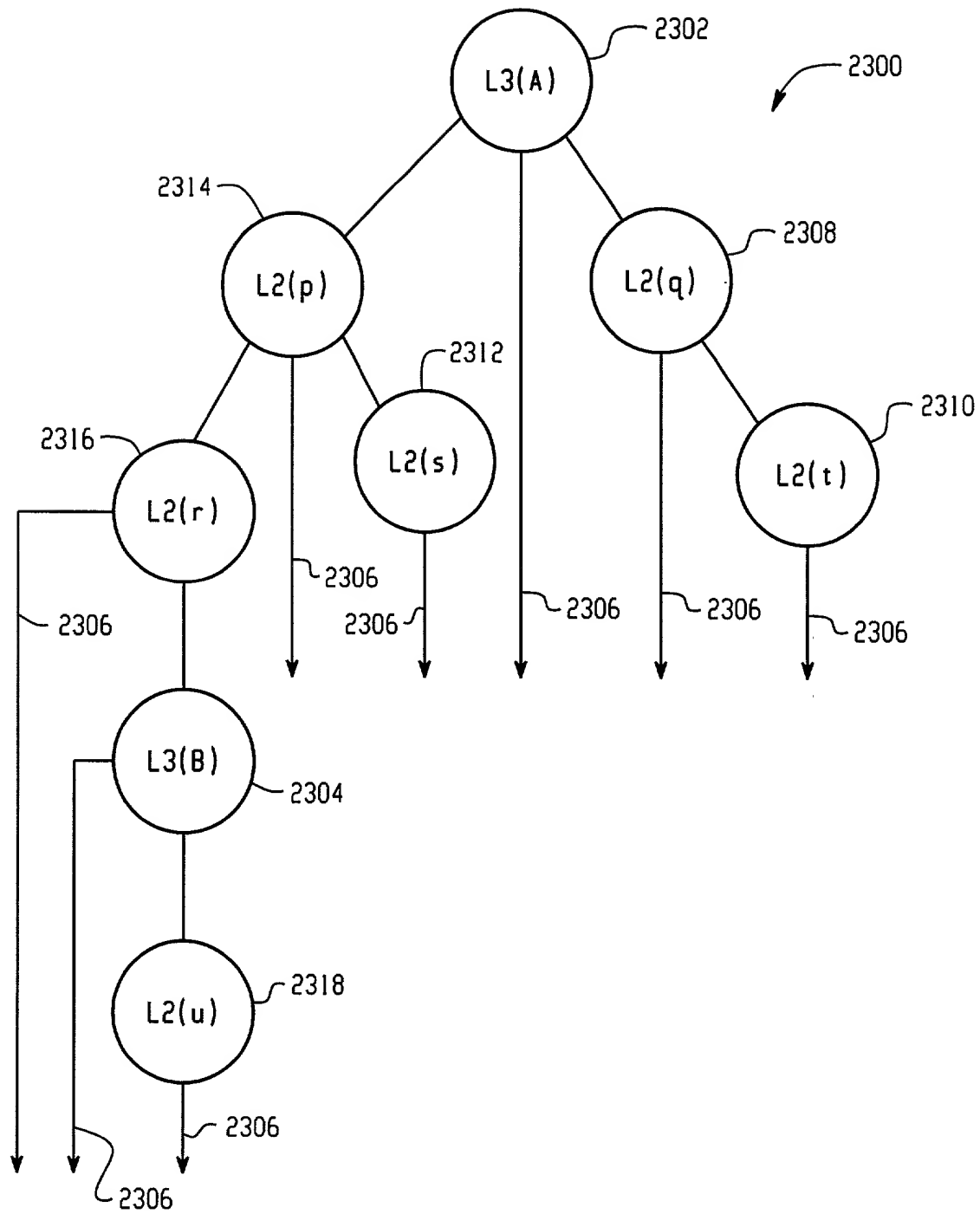


Fig. 21



*Fig. 22*

*Fig. 23*

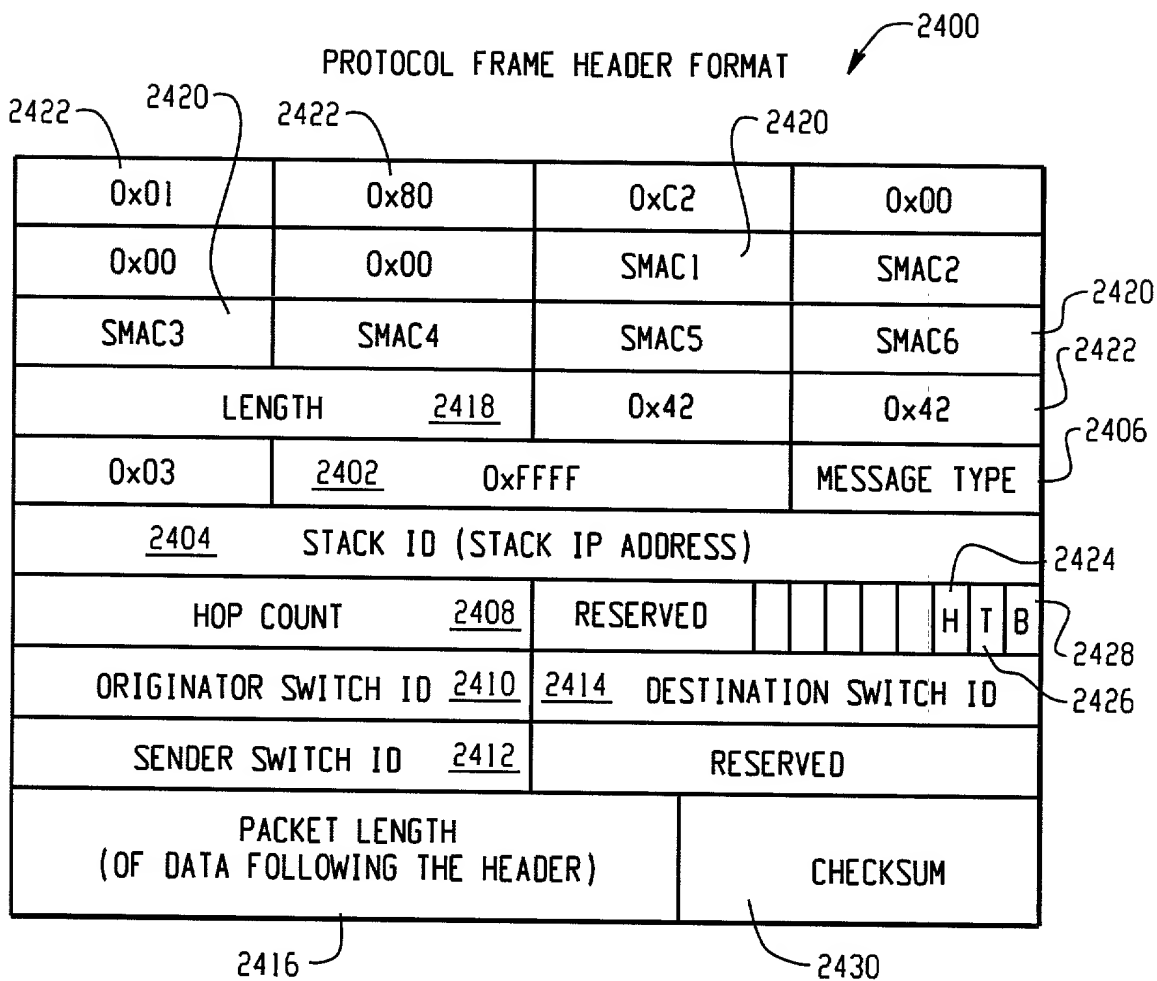


Fig. 24